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REPORT OF ROSTOVUGOL' COMBINE MINE
ON YEAR'S EXPERIENCE WITH CYCLE WORK SCHEDULE

F. M. Tityayev

Mine No 46 of the Shakhtantratsit Trust of the Rostovugol' Combine has now been working for a year on the cycle schedule. The preparations which the mine made for the work and the results achieved are discussed below.

During April and May 1950 these measures were carried out to facilitate the operation of the new schedule:

1. Six out of the eight active faces were selected for conversion to the new schedule (No 18, 257-bis, 273, 275, 260 and 264).

2. In all the haulage and ventilation passages (comprising a total of 1,100 meters) props were taken apart and rock and old timbers were cleared away to assure a steady arrival of empty cars near the face.

3. Railroad tracks in haulage passages, 1,500 meters in length, were repaired, permitting the employment of the small AK-2 electric locomotive. Rails of a light type on slope No 8 were replaced by heavy rails.

4. Passing sidings on slopes and in crosscuts, accommodating four to five mine cars, were lengthened. In addition, four new passing sidings were arranged to accommodate 15 mine cars each.

5. Turn plates in sloping crosscuts and serving faces 273 and 257-bis were replaced by sidings with automatic switches.

6. At all the faces selected, GTK-3 cutting machines were replaced with the heavier KMP-1. Shaker conveyers with PK-19 drive were replaced by the highly productive SKT-6 scraper conveyers.

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7. To increase the rate of drilling haulage passages and to effect the necessary advance of the face, rock gathering was mechanized at the face with the help of the EPM-1 rock-loading machine.

8. Training of personnel was organized and, in the first half of 1950, 137 persons were trained.

After this preparation the mine was converted, from 1 June on, to the cycle work schedule, completing one cycle each day.

As for the increased productivity of the new method over the old, in the second half of 1949 the average daily coal output in the mine amounted to 704 tons when eight faces were in operation and the total length of the working faces was 770 meters, but in the second half of 1950, the average daily output was 845 tons, or an increase of 21 percent, when only six faces were in operation instead of eight and the total length of the old faces had been reduced to 667 meters or 17.4 percent. In the first half of 1951, the length of the operating faces was 684 meters and the average daily output was 860 tons; in August, the latter increased to 866 tons.

In 1949, an increase in coal output was achieved by expanding the working front and increasing the number of personnel. With the transfer to the cycle work schedule an increased output was assured by maximum exploitation of machinery and an increase in the rate of advance of the face. The monthly advance of the face for the second quarter 1950 averaged 41.7 meters, as against 28.6 meters in the second half of 1949, a 46.8 percent increase.

In the second half of 1949 an average of 19.1 work cycles were completed monthly, but in the second half of 1950 the mine achieved 27.4 cycles with the norm set at 25.5, and in the first half of 1951, 28.1 cycles. In August, the figure rose again to 32.3 cycles, as against a norm of 27.3.

Daily loading at the working face also increased. In the second half of 1950 it was 142 tons, as against 87 tons in the second half of 1949, and in August 1951 the figure rose to 144 tons.

Work on the new schedule, maintaining planned preventive repair and selection of qualified personnel, has assured a considerable increase in the productivity of the cutting machine: it was 2,600 tons per month in 1949, 4,200 tons in the second half of 1950, and 4,370 tons in August 1951. Three cutting machine operators raised the productivity of the machine to 6,000 tons. At three faces the bar of the cutting machine was increased in length from 1.5 to 1.8 meters.

Labor productivity has risen greatly under the cycle work schedule. In the second half of 1950, the average monthly productivity per worker was 26.7 tons or 110.8 percent of the planned quota, as against 23.8 tons in the second half of 1949. The figure rose to 27.7 tons in December 1950. The average monthly productivity per worker at the mine face was 77.8 tons in the second half of 1950, an increase of 15.2 percent over 1949.

The average monthly wages of workers in the second half of 1950 amounted to 1,401 rubles, 143 rubles more than in the second half of 1949, when the working norm was 15 percent lower. The monthly pay of workers at mine faces is now 700-800 rubles more than in 1949.

The quality of the coal mined has improved. The ash content in 1950 was 13.94 percent, as against a norm of 14.8 percent, and in August 1951 it was 13.98 percent, as against a norm of 14.17 percent.

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The production costs of a ton of coal dropped 10.5 percent in 1950 over 1949 and resulted in a saving of more than 8 million rubles. In the first quarter 1951, production costs per ton of coal were lowered an additional 4.5 percent, resulting in a saving of 630,000 rubles.

In the third quarter 1950, the mine received a second prize in the all-Union competition of enterprises of the coal industry; in the fourth quarter 1950, it received a first prize and the Transferable Red Banner of the Ministry of the Coal Industry and the VTsSPS; and in the first quarter 1951 it was awarded the Red Banner of the Council of Ministers USSR.

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